

Gales of GOTHAM and other CITIES

Topeka Girl Objects to Cowboy's Fierce Wooing

TOPEKA, KAN.—High-heeled boots, a broad-brimmed Stetson, corduroy trousers, a flannel shirt, a blue handkerchief for a collar and a 6-foot-4 man inside of them, are all right in their proper setting. Associated with a lariat, a cow pony and prairies that fade away into distance they form a combination that might appeal to any city girl and justify a summer flirtation.

But somehow the romance that surrounds such a combination on its native heath has a habit of fading away when the man tugs up in store clothes and makes a visit to the girl's home town.

That's the reason L. F. Fountain was put in the Shawnee county jail and Marie Palmer has gone away on a visit. That's the main reason, although the interval between the alleged flirtation and Fountain's arrest is filled with reasons. Miss Palmer says it was a flirtation. Fountain says it was the most serious thing that ever happened to him.

Fountain lives in what is left of the cow country down in Pratt county. He is typical of that country 20 years ago. Marie Palmer visited in his neighborhood with the latest creations from Topeka millinery and dressmaking establishments. Fountain fell and he fell hard. He decided there was just one woman in the world for him, and she was not one of the Pratt county girls. He didn't tell Miss Palmer all this at the time. He's telling about it now.

One day he turned his pony out to grass, threw his saddle and bridle in a corner of the ranchhouse, dressed up in his store clothes and bought a ticket for his girl's home town. The only familiar thing he wore when he stepped from the train in Topeka was his artillery. He carried a six-shooter in a holster and an idea in his brain. His idea was to take Marie Palmer back with him, peacefully if possible, but to take her back.

Fountain called at Miss Palmer's home and calmly announced that he had journeyed to Topeka to wed her. He didn't look like the same fellow she had known out West. The store clothes spoiled the effect. Out on the prairie he was just a tall, gangling man with clothes that wouldn't pass inspection at a fashion show.

When Miss Palmer demurred Fountain pulled his six-shooter, she says, and threatened to make a sieve of the whole neighborhood, including herself. He must have created something of a scene in that quiet locality. He left, but promised it wouldn't be for keeps; that she might just as well pick up her clothing, for he intended to take her back to Pratt with him.

Miss Palmer made complaint and Fountain was arrested, but released on promise to leave town.

New York Eating Places Inspected and Tagged

NEW YORK.—Probably never before have the restaurant proprietors of New York experienced such a shock as they have undergone recently. For they have been told that whether they wished it or not their eating places were going to be carefully examined by health department inspectors and their condition from a sanitary point of view.

For the first time the man who patronizes them will have, as soon as the department has completed its present work, a chance to know what is going on behind the screen which separates the kitchen from the dining room, and whether shining silver and spotless linen in front is matched by equally shining steppans and clean dishtowels in the rear. To find this out, all a man will have to do is to step up to the proprietor and ask for the health department inspection card. The proprietor, of course, is not obliged to show it, but if the ideas of Lucius P. Brown, director of the bureau of food and drugs, who is responsible for the grading, are correct, it will be only the proprietor who has reason to be ashamed of his card who will decline to show it.

A glance at this card will show the customer in detail what the conditions in the restaurant are, and whether, taken altogether, they mean that the restaurant is "good," "fair" or "bad." In the early inspections, about 4 per cent of the eating places were graded as "good" or "fair" and the rest as "bad." But in many instances the unimproved condition which led to the low grading was the result of lack of knowledge or oversight rather than of deliberate uncleanness, so that Mr. Brown is confident that before long a large proportion of the restaurants will have been regarded as "fair" and a great many as "good."

Miracle in Gotham Court as Deaf Mute Speaks

NEW YORK.—Two apparently able-bodied men begging on the subway concourse of the Brooklyn bridge during the rush hour attracted the attention of Detective Callaghan of the mendicant squad. One man had his arm thrown behind his back and his coat over it to make it appear as though his arm had been amputated. The other man was making motions and holding out a card on which was printed:

"I have a wife and four children in Vermont. God has deprived me of speech. Please help me."

Callaghan placed the two men under arrest and took them to the Tombs police court for trial. The "dumb" man, who had written his name as George Drury, fifty years old, gave every appearance of being deaf as well. The other man, James Murphy, was very indignant at his arrest and insisted he was not begging.

When arraigned before Magistrate Corrigan they both pleaded not guilty and when Callaghan told of the circumstances leading up to the arrest Murphy shouted:

"It's a lie. I didn't do it."

So boisterous did he become in his denial that he began jumping around and one particularly vicious stamp of his foot landed on the tender toes of the deaf and dumb man.

"Ouch!" shouted the deaf mute. "Get off'n my foot, you great big slob, or I'll mop the room with you!"

Whereupon the frightened cripple leaped about with the agility of a ten-year old to escape the angry "mute."

"What marvelous cure!" exclaimed the magistrate. "Now, I must send you both to the workhouse for a period of convalescence."

Twenty Signed a Petition to Hang Preachers

ANNISTON, ALA.—To demonstrate the truth of his contention that the average business man is so complacent he will sign almost any petition put before him in evident good faith, one of the most prominent business men of Anniston, circulated among 30 leading business men of this city a petition that the city council appoint a committee to hang every minister of the Gospel in the town, and 20 signatures were promptly attached.

The petition started by asking the city council to adopt an ordinance excusing the ministers from paying a sanitary tax. The document was couched in legal language and was along with numerous "whereas" and "wherefore" until the final paragraph was reached, when it was shown that, in order to make payment of the tax unnecessary, the ministers would have to be hanged.

After the joke on the signers, many of whom are conservative, influential bankers, manufacturers and merchants, became generally known some of them ran to cover by declaring they knew all along it was a joke.

REPLACING HARVARD'S FAMOUS ELMS.

Reforestation of Harvard's famous yard will soon begin, and the famous elms will again command the university grounds. Thirteen perfect specimens of the elm have been obtained in the country near by and will be transplanted in an unusual manner. The money for the work was provided by Arthur H. Lea of Philadelphia, a member of the class of 1880. He has engaged New York movers to uproot each of the forty-year-old elms that have been selected for Harvard's yard. The truckmen will protect every limb and every root, and the moving will be done at night, when there is less evaporation of moisture from the roots. Great craters are being dug for the new monarchs of the yard. The destruction of the Harvard elms by moths and other pests has been gradually eliminating this feature of Harvard scenery.

The rich man is thankful if he has a good digestion and the poor man is thankful if he has anything to digest.

STRONG LEADERS IN MEXICAN ARMY

Long Era of Warfare Has Produced Several Highly Efficient Generals.

OBREGON AND ANGELES BEST

Angeles Said to Have Contributed Largely to Villa's Successes — Obregon is a Highminded, Humane, Capable Leader.

San Antonio, Tex.—Were the Mexican army throughout as capable as some of its generals the United States would have no easy task in subduing its unruly neighbor.

It must be remembered that Mexico has had almost uninterrupted war of one kind or another for a period longer than the American Civil war.

While conscientious American army officers have been puzzling over maps and working out problems in military strategy and tactics, the Mexican generals have been actually leading large forces in the field and giving and receiving blows in the same territory where they now clash with Uncle Sam's Napoleons. This is an enormous advantage.

In addition, the Mexican military academy at Chapultepec, near Mexico City, which is similar to our West Point, has a high rating among institutions of this character. In the Mexican war of 1846-47 the Chapultepec cadets put up a desperate resistance to the American invaders on the grounds of their school. They were only overcome after nearly all had been killed or wounded.

So, while the Mexican forces are badly equipped and lack ammunition and food supplies, they will in many cases be as well led as the Americans.

Mexico's two leading masters of war—leaving out the undoubted genius Francisco Villa—are Alvaro Obregon, "Pancho's" conqueror and present minister of war, and Felipe Angeles, former superintendent of Chapultepec.

Obregon has the best record. Of him more anon.

Angeles is the greatest artillery expert Mexico ever produced. Indeed, his ability is recognized by European military men.

At last reports Angeles was in the United States, but it is believed he will



General Obregon.

return to Mexico, unless apprehended by American troops, and offer his sword to Carranza.

Supplied the Brains.

Angeles remained with Villa when the latter broke with Carranza. He contributed largely to many of Villa's victories. Some critics say most of Villa's glory should go to Angeles—that he was the man behind the scenes and supplied the brains, while Villa inspired the enthusiasm.

He was Villa's minister of war when Villa had an organized government and was proposed several times as provisional president of Mexico. In this position he could have counted on the confidence and support of the United States. But Villa feared Angeles' strength and kept him in a subordinate position.

Then Angeles quarreled with Villa over the bloodthirsty and unprincipled methods of the northern bandit general and left him. He did not go over to the constitutionalists, however, but sought refuge in the United States.

On March 25 last he expressed the opinion at El Paso that there would be war between the United States and Mexico within 30 days if American troops remained for that period on Mexican soil.

"Mexico is a powder magazine," said the veteran general. "A spark will explode it."

If Obregon remains at Mexico City to direct operations from there, actual charge in the field will probably be in the hands of Francisco Serrano, his chief of staff. He is another military man whose worth has been proved in the series of revolutions and is regarded by American officers as a capable leader. He has not figured prominently up to the present time.

On the northern border the three principal leaders are General Ricaut,

FOR TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD

Argentine Surgeon Practicing in France Has Entirely New Method.

Paris.—La Revue describes a new method for transfusion of blood, an operation often necessary under conditions which do not always allow certain precautions to be taken.

The method is due to Prof. Luis Agote, an Argentine surgeon, and successful experiments have been made

LATEST PHOTO OF GENERAL PERSHING



New and hitherto unpublished photograph of General Pershing, commander of the American forces now in Mexico.

In the east: General Jacinto Trevino, commanding in Chihuahua; and Gen. P. Elias Calles, military governor of Sonora.

These are all war-seasoned veterans. General Calles has been friendly to Americans and has gained a rather high opinion along the border. He gave his word he would personally see that American refugees were not molested in their flight out of Mexico. He will probably try to lead his force through the mountains to attack the American expeditionary forces from the west.

It was General Calles who overthrew Madero, the Villa governor of Sonora. Calles is believed to have 15,000 men under his command.

Carranza himself may take the field, with the object of inspiring the Mexicans and showing he is with them heart and soul. He has no military ability, but has shown sense enough in previous campaigns not to interfere with the plans of Obregon and other experts.

Obregon is undoubtedly the man of the hour in Mexico. If he were not unswervingly loyal to Carranza he could seize the reins of government and become himself dictator. But he is as true to the hearded first chief as a good dog is to its master.

He is unlike most Mexicans, a big, breezy, youthful fellow—he is only thirty-nine—who reminds one more of an American westerner than of the sordid, dissolute, brutal type so often found in high places in the southern republic.

Like Villa, he is a man brought to the command of an army without regular military training and rising by the simple genius he possessed. He has been called the Cincinnatus of Mexico.

He comes of an old Sonora family and is wealthy.

Mexico's troubles found him a peaceful farmer, known to but a few people in Sonora. He aided the revolution of Francisco Madero against Porfirio Diaz in many ways, but did not take the field.

Obregon's Fame Spreads.

When in the early months of Madero's term of office Pascual Orozco and his "reds" became a terror in the state of Chihuahua, Obregon collected a band of 400 Maya Indians and under the command of Victoriano Huerta, then a Madero general, went out to quell the rebellion. In the battle of Ojito, Obregon's men gained for themselves the title of "Invincibles." His fame spread, and so many came to join him that he rode home at the head of an army of 4,000.

He was made colonel in the Sonora state militia, and when Felix Diaz started the military uprising which resulted in the death of President Madero and the seating of Huerta, Obregon organized 500 Indians and routed the garrison at Nogales, which had gone over to Huerta.

Soon after this Governor Carranza of Coahuila was declared chief of the Constitutional army and he made Obregon general of the army of the West, while Villa became general of the central army.

It was the activities of Obregon in the vicinity of Mexico City which forced Huerta to flee for his life. Obregon then occupied the capital with his troops.

Then came Villa's break with Carranza. Obregon was made Carranza's chief general, and organized the largest army Mexico had yet seen. His great triumph came at the battle of Celaya, where Villa was crushed and forced to flee.

In this battle Obregon was desperately wounded. His right arm was amputated a few days later. His robust constitution resulted in quick recovery.

before the rector of the Sorbonne, the dean of the faculty of medicine, and several professors and doctors.

Blood is taken from the bend of the elbow of any subject willing to lend his aid and collected in a receptacle which contains a solution of neutral citrate of soda, prepared in the proportion of one gram of salt to 100 grams of blood. This mixture prevents the blood from coagulating without destroying its vital properties, and as the citrate employed is ineffective to the organism it can be injected into

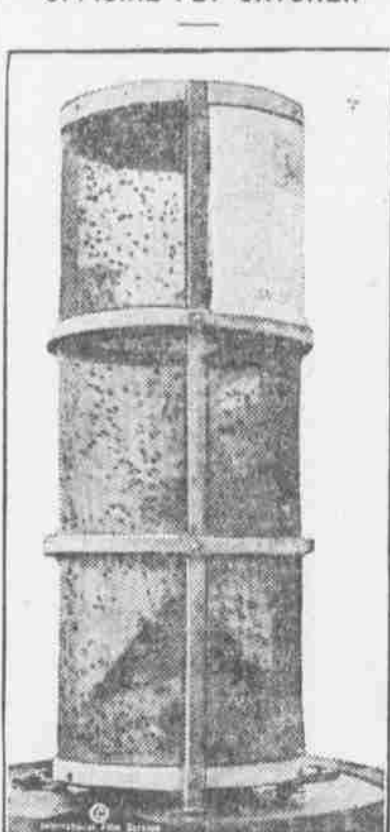
the forearm without danger, thus obviating the chief drawbacks to the transfusion as generally practiced.

The receptacle for the blood drawn is a graduated glass with double tubing and has a large enough opening to allow the blood to fall directly into it. The end is pointed to allow the tube for injection to collect the maximum of blood without allowing air to enter. From three to five grams of solution are placed in it, being a sufficient quantity for 300 grams of blood.

Is Unhurt in Long Fall.

San Francisco.—Bryant J. O'Connor, a metal worker, fell seven stories to the pavement recently from a scaffold on a San Francisco office building, and surprised horrified spectators by rising and attempting to walk away. He was restrained and taken to an emergency hospital, where an examination showed that no bones were broken and that O'Connor's injuries were confined to minor bruises and scratches.

OFFICIAL FLY CATCHER



"Catch the fly" is the slogan of St. Louis. The pesky things that carry millions of germs at the end of their fine fuzzylike toes, or whatever you call 'em, are banned by the St. Louis authorities, and a price has been placed on the heads of flies just as a price is placed on the heads of stray dogs.

While practically every city, town and hamlet boasts of its dog pound, St. Louis has taken the initiative and established a fly pound. The fly traps that are located in various parts of the city proved the center of attraction to the Democratic delegates who were in the Mound City to attend the national Democratic convention, and it is dollars to doughnuts that when they get back home they are going to follow the example set by St. Louis and set fly traps in their own home towns.

The trap is a huge imitation of the ordinary fly traps one often sees in butcher shops. At the bottom there is a conical opening, and under this opening one places a piece of sweet or a piece of meat. The flies swarm by the thousands around the bait and fly up through the opening in the cone, into the trap from which there is no escape. The St. Louis traps are three-story affairs with plenty of light and air for the flies that like the free apartments into which they are invited.

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NEWS and GOSSIP OF WASHINGTON

Tom Grant Is Deluged by Offers of Old Rags

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Tom Grant of the Washington chamber of commerce is being swamped with letters from people in all sections of the United States who have rags to sell. Each mail brings letters from farmers' wives, letters from farmers' boys and girls, and letters from the farmers themselves, stating that they have a fine collection of rags which they are eager to dispose of.

One woman in southwestern Missouri, who evidently thought Secretary Grant was personally collecting rags, suggested that he call with a wagon, since she had a supply which had been accumulating in her attic for the last 30 years. "No living man can tote 'em," she wrote, "so you'd better bring a wagon."

Another woman, who lives in Iowa, says she understands rags are in great demand, and wants to know if two bushels of them will "fetch enough" to buy a new outfit for herself and three children. In the event that they will, she requests Secretary Grant to advise her what day he will call, so that she may put the children to bed and have their clothes ready for him.

It all came about through a bulletin issued several weeks ago by the department of commerce advising housewives throughout the country to save their rags, as the shortage in raw material for paper manufacture made them valuable. The bulletin, which was circulated broadcast throughout the country, advised those having rags to sell to apply to their local chamber of commerce for information regarding disposal. The bulletin here at Washington date line, and, judging from the number of letters Secretary Grant has received, people in the rural districts think there is only one chamber of commerce in the United States, and that that one is located in the capital.

Uncle Sam Finding Jobs for Unemployed Girls

THE department of labor has organized a women's and girls' division of the new federal employment bureau with a view of finding employment for girls not younger than 16 years of age. The work is in charge of Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Alexandria, Va., president of the Florence Crittenton mission and former president of the National Council of Women. With her is associated Mrs. Grace Porter Hopkins of Washington, long recognized as one of the leading women in the nation in problems relating to the employment of women.

The department proposes to establish an interchange of information between the states and labor zones and offices of the United States employment service. Also, it provides for the co-operation of the Federation of Women's clubs, this being the first organization of women which has received federal recognition. Mrs. Frederick H. Cole, chairman of the civil service reform committee of the federation, has charge of the club side of the new movement.

Mrs. Barrett has made a thorough study of the condition of girls in America and in Europe and is satisfied that lack of employment is the cause of a bulk of the delinquency found among women in America. She has tabulated records regarding 110,000 girls who have "gone wrong," with a general view to family ties and trends. She has concluded from a careful study of all facts relating to these many cases that back of the abrupt act of breaking free from home ties, from the moral sense of responsibility and from old and respected associations, lies an economic condition, particularly in the cases of untrained girls. It is to correct this evil that the department of labor has organized the new bureau.

Two years ago Mrs. Barrett went to Europe and there studied the immigrant problem in the homes of the girls who come to America. This served to strengthen her belief that if the government would take care of immigrant girls and keep them from the hands of employment agencies and the influence of designing men it would go far toward solving one of the most serious employment problems with which American women must deal.

Members of Marine Band Wail Over Lost Revenue

MEMBERS of the Marine band, the nation's crack musical organization, are up in arms over the provisions of the new army reorganization law which cuts them off entirely from outside employment and compels them to rely wholly upon government pay. Several members of the band have expressed their intention of leaving the organization since their outside pay is cut off.

Thus far there have been no desertions, but marine corps officers believe that some musicians whose services have been most in demand will leave the band.

The provision of the army reorganization bill complained of was inserted at the instance of the Musicians union. It provides that hereafter no member of the band shall be permitted to leave his post to fill any engagement to play when he might compete with civilian musical organizations.

The result of this new law, which is now in effect, is to keep members of the band from giving music lessons, from appearing in private concerts, or as soloists at receptions or other social affairs. It also prevents the band from holding its annual concert tour, which has been a national musical event for years.

The law does not prevent the appearance of the band at White House receptions or park concerts, as orders for appearance at such events are given as a part of their duties.

In the recent preparedness parade it was necessary to obtain a special order from the secretary of the navy for participation of the band.

Bill Gordon Is Not So Ferocious as He Looks

THE most ferocious looking member of congress is Mr. Bill Gordon of Cleveland. He has the burly build of one of the larger sizes of prizefighter, and a voice like four or five big, boisterous lions all going at once. When Gordon is engaged in debate on the floor of the house, he gestures always with his fist, never with his open hand, and visitors in the gallery are frequently appalled at the number of members who have the temerity to sit close to him. Yet with all his terrifying manner, Gordon is in reality as gentle as an ordinary Maltese kitten. One can walk right up to him and stroke him with impunity. He is one of the most conservative members of the house committee on military affairs, opposed to too elaborate a preparedness program, simply because he is not warlike at heart and does not grow alarmed over war talk.

One day Gordon and a member from South Carolina exchanged comments on one another in the course of a debate. Gordon spoke to him quite unkindly. "Step outside and tell me that," suggested the South Carolina man. Members are always asking one another to step outside, but nothing ever comes of it.

"Do you think that I'm going outside?" inquired Gordon, brusquely, "just because I'm asked to by a crazy yep from South Carolina?" And he proceeded calmly with his speech, without further interruption.

TAMING MINK IS LARGE UNDERTAKING.

The United States department of agriculture is making experiments in domesticating the mink. Well, here's luck to its efforts—but heaven help the poultryman who tries to rear his chickens near that experimental farm. The mink has fur as fine as the most exacting lady could desire, but his disposition is as bad as that of a Villista bandit, and he has at least as much cunning. He can dig his way into any inclosure not made of brick, stone or concrete; he loves blood as well as a weasel; he has a perfect genius for evading traps, and he can conduct his depredations so skillfully that for months and even years they will be laid to other marauders, and only closest observers will know that there is a mink in the neighborhood. The man—or the department—which undertakes to tame such a creature has a large self-confidence.

It is hoped in France that this year's increased wheat yield will do away with the necessity of importing wheat and that lower prices will prevail.